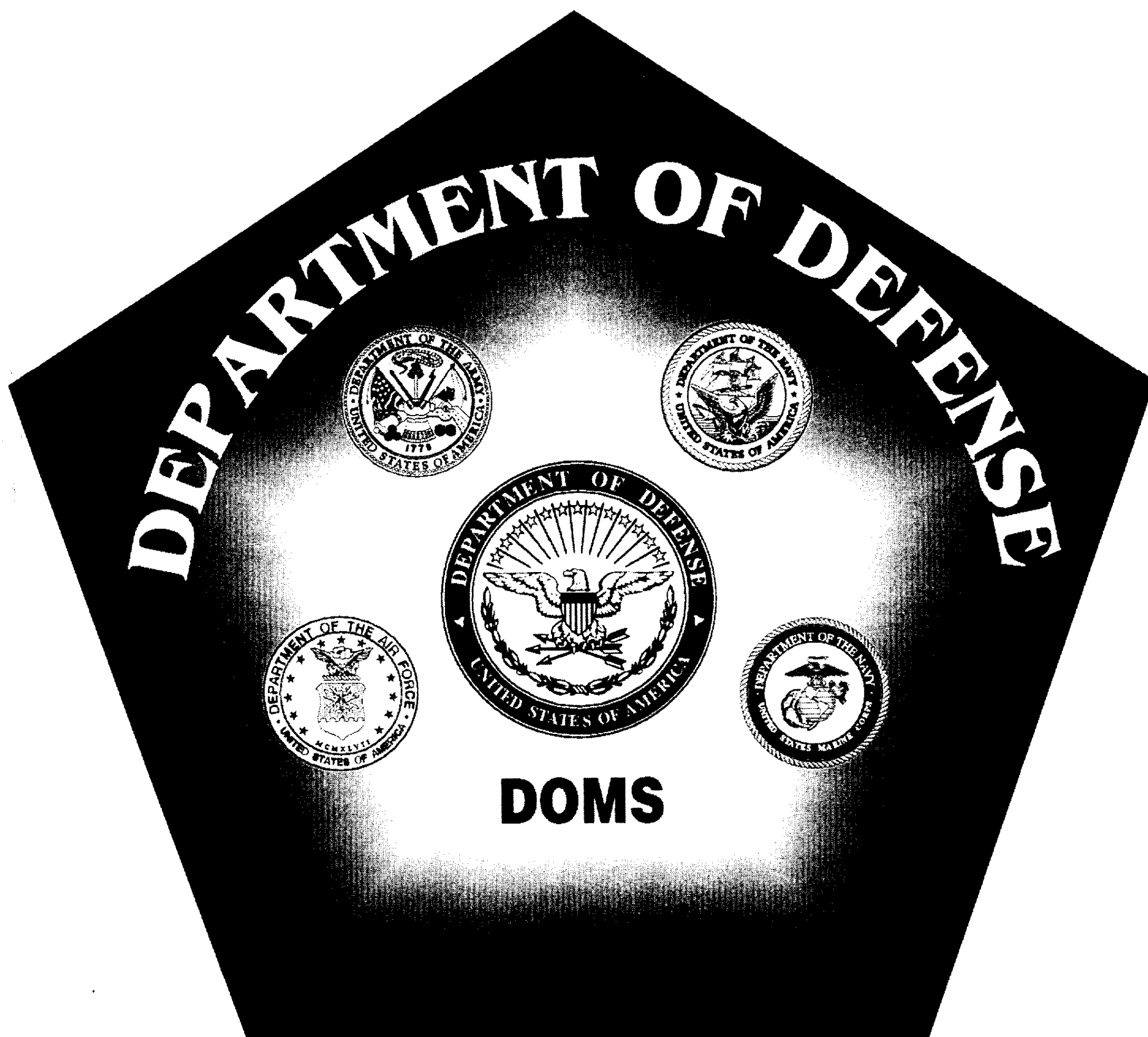


# Manual for Civil Emergencies



June 1994

Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy



PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY  
OF DEFENSE  
2000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-2000



POLICY

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FOREWORD

This Manual is issued under the authority of DoD Directive 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) , " January 15, 1993. It provides guidance for the preparation, coordination and execution of military support to civil authorities during civil emergencies within the United States, its territories, and possessions.

This Manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) , the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components") . The term "Military Services, " as used herein, refers to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard (when it is operating or planning for operations as a Service in the Navy) .

Further, this Manual serves as a reference for other Federal, State, and local agencies on how the Department of Defense supports civil authorities and how DoD assets can be used to support civilian leadership priorities in returning their communities to a state of "normalcy. "

This Manual is effective immediately and is mandatory for use by all DoD Components. It constitutes implementation of DoD Directive 3025.1. Heads of the DoD Components may issue supplementary instruction only when necessary to provide for unique requirements within their Component.

Record responsibility for this publication is assigned to the Secretary of the Army, the DoD Executive Agent for Military Support to Civil Authorities. This responsibility includes the retirement of records.

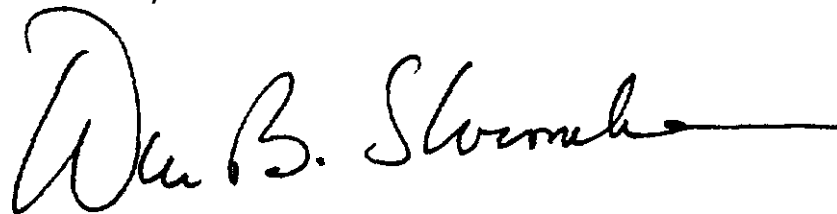
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Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service,  
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Walter B. Slocombe", followed by a horizontal flourish.

WALTER B. SLOCOMBE

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## DEFINITIONS

1. All Hazards. Natural or man caused events, including, without limitation, civil disturbances, that may result in major disasters or emergencies.
2. Attack. Any attack or series of attacks by an enemy of the United States causing, or that may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons in the United States in any manner, by sabotage or by the use of bombs, shell fire, or nuclear, radiological, chemical, bacteriological or biological means, or other weapons or processes under the "Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, 5 U.S.C.App 2252 (a)" (reference (a)).
3. Catastrophic Disaster. A catastrophic disaster is a major disaster that immediately overwhelms the ability of State, local, and volunteer agencies to adequately provide victims of the disaster with the services necessary to sustain life.
4. Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG). A group of representatives at the national level from the Federal departments and agencies which have Federal Response Plan support responsibilities. The CDRG's primary role is that of a centralized, liaison coordinating group available at the call of the chairperson. Its members have timely access to the appropriate policy makers in their respective parent organizations to facilitate decisions on problems and policy issues, should they arise. The CDRG oversees the national-level response support effort and coordinates the efforts of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) lead and support agencies in supporting Federal regional requirements. The CDRG serves as a mechanism to bring to bear all Federal authorities, resources, capabilities, and expertise that can contribute to an enhanced Federal response capability.
5. Civil Defense (CD). All those activities and measures designed or undertaken:
  - a. To minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused, or which would be caused by an attack upon the United States.
  - b. To deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created by any such attack, and
  - c. To effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack.
6. Civil Disturbances. Riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, group acts of violence and disorders prejudicial to public law and order within

the 50 states; District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US territories and possessions, or any political subdivision thereof. The term "civil disturbance" includes all domestic conditions requiring use of Federal Armed **Forces**, as more specifically defined in DoD Directive 3025.12 (reference (b)).

7. Civil Emergency. Any natural or manmade disaster or emergency that causes or could cause substantial harm to the population or infrastructure. This term can include a "catastrophic disaster", "major disaster" or "emergency," as well as consequences of an attack or a national security emergency. The terms "major disaster" and "emergency" are defined substantially by action of the President in declaring that extant circumstances and risks justify implementation of the legal powers provided by those statutes.

8. Civil Defense Emergency. A domestic emergency disaster situation resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following that attack. It may be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack.

9. Civil Emergency Preparedness. The non-military actions taken by Federal Agencies, the private sector, and individual citizens to meet essential human needs, to support the military effort, to ensure continuity of Federal authority at national and regional levels, and to ensure survival as a free and independent nation under all emergency conditions, including a national emergency caused by threatened or actual attack on the United States.

10. Civil Government Resources. Resources owned by, controlled by, or under the jurisdiction of civilian agencies of the US Government, or of State and local agencies.

11. Civil Resources. Resources that normally are not controlled by the Government. Examples include manpower, food, and water, health resources, industrial production, housing and construction, telecommunications, energy, transportation, minerals, materials, supplies and services and other essential resources. Such resources cannot be ordered to support needs of the public except by competent civil government authority.

12. Continental United States Army (CONUSA). A regionally oriented commands with geographic boundaries under the command of Forces Command. The **CONUSA** is a numbered Army and is the Forces Command agent for mobilization, deployment and domestic emergency planning and execution.

13. Continental United States Airborne Reconnaissance For Damage Assessment (CARDA). A system of aerial reconnaissance of the Continental United States for determining the effects of a

nuclear attack. CARDA integrates the combined resources of all government agencies and Military Services for the National Command Authority.

14. Continuity of Government. All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of Governments.

15. Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). A military or civilian of any DoD Component, who has been designated by the DoD Executive Agent or responsible DoD Component to exercise some delegated authority of the DoD Executive Agent to coordinate MCSA activities under DoD Directive 3025.1 (reference (c)). The authority of each DCO will be defined in documentation issued or authorized by the DoD Executive Agent, and will be limited either to the requirements of a specified interagency planning process or to a specified geographical area or emergency.

16. Defense Emergency Response Fund (DERF). Established by Pub. L. No 101-165 (1989) (reference (d)). That law provides "The Fund shall be available for providing reimbursement to currently applicable appropriations of the Department of Defense for supplies and services provided in anticipation of requests from other Federal departments and agencies and from State and local governments for assistance on a reimbursable basis to respond to natural or manmade disasters. The Fund may be used upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense that immediate action is necessary before a formal request for assistance on a reimbursable basis is received." The Fund is applicable to MSCA under DoD Directive 3025.1 (reference (c) ) and to Foreign Disaster Assistance under DoD Directive 5100.46 (reference (e)).

17. Disaster Field Office (DFO). The temporary office established in or near the designated disaster area from which the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and/or staff coordinate response activities.

18. DoD Executive Agent. The individual designated by position to have and to exercise the assigned responsibility and delegated authority of the Secretary of Defense. DoD Directive 3025.1, Military Support to Civil Authorities, (reference (c)) designates the Secretary of the Army as the DoD Executive Agent for **MSCA**.

19. Domestic Emergency. Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states," District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger the life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term domestic emergency includes any or all of the conditions defined herein as civil defense emergency, civil disturbances, catastrophic or major disaster, or natural disaster.

20. Earthquake. The sudden motion or trembling of the ground produced by abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth.

21. Emergency. Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

22. Emergency Management Institute. One of two schools located on FEMA's National Emergency Training Center (NETC) campus, EMI conducts resident and nonresident training activities for Federal, State and local government officials, managers in the private economic sector, and members of professional and volunteer organizations on subjects that range from civil to nuclear preparedness systems to domestic emergencies caused by natural and technological hazards. Nonresident training activities are also conducted by state Emergency Management Training Officers under cooperative agreements that offer financial and technical assistance to establish annual training programs that fulfill emergency management training requirements in communities throughout the nation.

23. Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO). An EPLO is a senior Reserve officer who represents their Service at the appropriate military headquarters and civilian agencies that have plans and coordination responsibilities in support of the Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) program. Reserve officers serving as EPLOS can volunteer for active in a peacetime disaster. Primary responsibilities for peacetime disasters will include planning and coordinating Service role in the various disaster plans and contingencies. Department of Defense and FEMA conduct an EPLO course at Emmitsburg, Maryland four times a year. EPLOS are assigned to FEMA National Headquarters, FEMA Regions, the CINCs, FORSCOM, the CONUSAs, and the State Area Commands (STARCs).

24. Emergency Response Team (ERT). This FEMA entity is composed of FEMA regional staff and representatives from the lead agency for a specific ESF (and DCO) which is deployed by the Regional Director to coordinate Federal disaster operations under the direction of the FCO.

25. Emergency Support Function (ESF). A functional area of response activity established to facilitate coordinated Federal delivery of assistance required during the immediate response phase after a major disaster or civil emergency to save lives, protect property and public health, and maintain public safety. ESF represent those types of supplemented Federal assistance that the State likely will need most because of the overwhelming impact of a disaster or emergency situation.



26. Emergency Support Team. A team of FEMA specialists, capable of rapid activation at FEMA headquarters, that **will** assume National-level coordination of emergency operations and provide support to the response structure in the field. To accomplish its mission, the team must be responsive to field requirements, foster and support interagency coordination, and develop an accurate situation assessment of the emergency.
27. ESF #1 (Transportation). To provide for the coordination of Federal transportation support to State and local government entities, voluntary organizations, and Federal agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform disaster assistance following a major disaster or civil emergency. Lead Agency: Department of Transportation.
28. ESF #2 (Communications). To assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response efforts following a natural disaster. This ESF supplements the provisions of the National Plan for Telecommunication Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies. Lead Agency: National Communications System.
29. ESF #3 (Public Works and Engineering). To provide the full range of engineering, design, and construction contract support to Federal, State and local agencies in the restoration of public works and essential public facilities following a catastrophic or major natural disaster or civil emergency. Lead Agency: Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
30. ESF #4 (Firefighting). To detect and suppress **wildland**, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a major disaster. Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service.
31. ESF #5 (Information and Planning). To manage information needed to support disaster operations and to develop response and recovery strategies. Collects, evaluates, and processes information on the disaster situation and on the status of response and recovery operations and resources. Lead Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency.
32. ESF #6 (Mass Care). To coordinate efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, and first aid following a major disaster; to operate a disaster welfare information system to collect and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification within the disaster area; and to coordinate bulk distribution of relief supplies to disaster victims following a major disaster. Lead Agency: American Red Cross.
33. ESF #7 (Resource Support). To provide logistical and resource support following a major disaster. Lead Agency: General Services Administration.

34. ESF #8 (Health and Medical Services). To provide U.S. Government coordinated assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a major disaster. Lead Agency: Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Public Health Service.

35. ESF #9 (Urban Search and Rescue (US&R)). To provide for the application of Federal response capabilities and resources for US&R assistance following a catastrophic or major disaster. Lead Agency: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

36. ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials). To provide Federal support to State and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous material following a catastrophic or major disaster requiring Federal response actions. Lead Agency: Environmental Protection Agency.

37. ESF #11 (Food). To identify, secure, and arrange for the transportation of food supplies to affected areas following a major disaster. Lead Agency: Department of Agriculture.

38. ESF #12 (Energy). To facilitate restoration of the Nation's energy systems following a catastrophic or major disaster. Power and fuel are critical to save lives and protect health, safety, and property as well as carry out other emergency response functions. Lead Agency: Department of Energy.

39. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The senior Federal official appointed to act for the President in accordance with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 5121, et. seq., as amended (reference (f)). The FCO represents the President for coordinating the administration of Federal relief activities in the designated area. Additionally, the FCO is delegated and performs those responsibilities of the FEMA Director as outlined in E.O. 12148 (reference (g)) and those responsibilities delegated to the FEMA Regional Director in Title 44 CFR, Part 206 (reference (h)). This includes authority for tasking of Federal Agencies.

40. Federal Disaster Assistance. Aid to disaster victims or State and local governments by Federal Agencies under 42 U.S.C. 5121, et. seq., as amended (reference (f)).

41. Federal function. Any function, operation, or action carried out under the laws of the United States by any Department, Agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or by and officer or employee thereof acting in an official capacity.

42. Federal Property. Property that is owned, leased, possessed, or occupied by the Federal Government.

43. Federal Region. A grouping of States and territories of the United States, by which FEMA coordinates responsibilities of

the State governments with those of Federal Departments and Agencies, for disaster relief, civil defense, and planning for both civil and national security emergencies. These regions are sometimes referred to as "**FEMA** Regions" to distinguish them from any one of the various regional alignments of other Federal Departments and Agencies, all of which are circumscribed by **FEMA's** coordination authority. Today, there are ten Federal Regions, but the term is used generally to facilitate MSCA regardless of the number of Federal Regions at any time.

44. Federal Response Plan (FRP). The inter-departmental planning mechanism, developed under FEMA leadership, by which the Federal Government prepares for and responds to the consequences of catastrophic or major disasters and emergencies. Federal planning and response are coordinated on a functional group basis, with designated lead and support agencies for each identified functional area.

45. Fire SUPpression Assistance. Assistance authorized to respond to the occurrence of a forest or grassland fire on private or public property that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. Assistance is requested by the governor, processed by the appropriate FEMA region, and forwarded to the Director, **FEMA**, for further action and decision.

46. Flood . A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- a. Overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- b. Unusual or rapid accumulation or runoff of **surface-**waters.
- c. Mudslides and/or mudflows caused by accumulation of water.

47. Governor's Authorized Representative. The person named by the governor in the Federal-State agreement to execute on behalf of the State all necessary documents for disaster assistance and evaluate and transmit local government, eligible private or nonprivate facility, and State agency requests for assistance to the Regional Director following a catastrophic or major disaster or emergency declaration.

48. Hurricane. A tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more, and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Hurricane severity is defined by categories:

- a. Category I: Winds from 74 to 95 MPH
- b. Category II: Winds from 96 to 110 MPH
- c. Category III: Winds from 111 to 130 MPH
- d. Category IV: Winds from 131 to 155 MPH
- e. Category V: Winds greater than 155 MPH

49. Immediate Response. Any form of immediate action taken by a DoD Component or military commander, under the authority of DoD Directive 3025.1 (reference (c)) and any supplemental guidance prescribed by the Head of a DoD Component, to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions occurring where there has not been any declaration of catastrophic or major disaster or emergency by the President or attack.

50. Imminently Serious Conditions. Emergency conditions in which, in the judgment of the military commander or responsible DoD official, immediate and possibly serious danger threatens the public, and prompt action is needed to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage. Under these conditions, timely prior approval from higher headquarters may not be possible before action is necessary for effective response.

51. Incident Command System. The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively direct and control the response to an incident.

52. Joint Information Center (JIC). A central point of contact for all news media at the scene of an extraordinary situation. News media representatives are kept informed of activities and events via public information officials from all participating Federal, State, and local agencies (it may include representatives of private entities) who are collocated at the JIC. The JIC may also be referred to as the Joint **Public** Information Center.

53. Joint Information System (JIS). Standard operating procedures, plans, facilities, and personnel linked together with the common goal of providing, during or following an emergency, coordinated, accurate, timely, and appropriate instruction and information to the public, media, and other interested parties. The system also includes measures designed to monitor feedback from the media, public, and other groups to ensure the system participants are aware of required actions in response to detected problems.

54. Joint Regional Defense Command (JRDC). The term for Continental United States Army (CONUSA) when planning for (peace-time) or in execution of land defense of CONUS or MSCA.

55. Joint State Area Command (JSAC). The State Area Command (STARC) after it has been mobilized. STARC is part of the state's National Guard headquarters until mobilization, when it takes command of ARNG and other services' units within the State. Its responsibilities include planning and executing MSCA (under attack situations) and land defense of the Nation within the State. The JSAC is a subordinate organization to the JRDC.

56. Lead Agency. The Federal Department or Agency assigned lead responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) under the Federal Response Plan. Lead agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF support. Lead agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination of, in conjunction with their support agencies, the delivery of ESF-related Federal assistance to their State counterparts. Designated officials of the lead agencies serve as Federal executive agents, subject to overall coordination and management of the FCO, and have the authority to commit funds and task support agencies under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq. as amended, reference (f) to carry out the response activities as appropriate within the parameters of the Federal Response Plan.

57. Lead Federal Official. The designated on-scene official from each participating agency authorized to direct that agency's response to an extraordinary situation.

58. Limited Response. Response of a Federal Agency to a request for assistance by a State or local government, or another Federal Agency that involves limited agency resources or specialized technical assistance and does not require a formal field management and/or coordination structure.

59. Major Disaster. Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, that in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

60. Military Resources. Military and civilian personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies under the control of a DoD Component.

61. Military Support Liaison Officer. A Department of Defense representative, normally an Army o-6, to FEMA who facilitates requirements and communication between the Department of Defense and **FEMA**. When the FEMA Emergency Support Team is activated, this individual serves as the DoD representative for normal coordination.

62. Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) . Those activities and measures taken by the DoD Components to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for, or in the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies (DoD Directive 3025.1, reference (c)).

63. Mobilization. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies.

a. Full Mobilization. Expansion of the active force resulting from action by Congress to mobilize all Reserve Components units in the existing approved force structure, all individual Reservists, and the material resources needed for these units for the duration of the war plus six months.

b. Total Mobilization. Expansion of the active force by organizing and activating additional units beyond the existing approved troop basis to respond to requirements in excess of the troop basis, and the full mobilization of all national resources needed to round-out and sustain such forces for the duration of the war plus six months.

c. Partial Mobilization. Expansion of the active force in time of a national emergency (short of full mobilization) as a result of action by the President or Congress to mobilize Reserve Component units and individual Reservists for up to 24 months.

d. Selective Mobilization. Expansion of the active force by mobilization of RC units, by authority of Congress or the **President**, to satisfy an **emergency** requirement for a force tailored to meet a specific requirement (such as civil disturbances or other domestic situations where Federal Armed Forces may be used to protect life, Federal property and functions, or to prevent disruption of Federal activities). A selective mobilization differs from partial mobilization in that it normally would not be associated with requirements for contingency plans involving external threats to the national security.

64. National Command Authorities (NCA) . The President and the Secretary of Defense or their deputized alternates or successors.

65. National Communication System (NCS) . The National Communi-

cation system consists of a coalition of government agencies to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Office of Management and Budget in the exercise of telecommunications functions and responsibilities set forth in section 2 of Executive Order 12472 (reference (i)). Additionally, NCS assists in the coordination of the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness communications for the Federal government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery or reconstitution.

66. National Contingency Plan (NCP). The term referring to the National Oil and Pollution Contingency Plan prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) (reference (j)).

67. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). An inter-departmental National mutual aid system developed by Federal Departments and Agencies to provide for the medical needs of victims of major disasters, and to provide backup support for medical systems of the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs in caring for casualties from military conflicts. The Department of Health and Human Services serves as the lead Federal agency for administering NDMS, and would coordinate NDMS operations in response to civil emergencies. The Department of Defense could activate and coordinate NDMS operations in support of military contingencies.

68. National Emergency. A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them that authorize **certain** emergency **actions** to **be** undertaken in the national interest. "Action to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of National resources. (JCS Pub 1-02, reference (k))

69. National Emergency Training Center. The FEMA National Emergency Training Center at Emmitsburg, Maryland, is the home for two institutions that conduct the agency's nationwide training program, the Emergency Management Institute, and the National Fire Academy. The two schools are responsible for planning, developing, and conducting instructional courses in a variety of emergency management and fire related subject areas.

70. National Security. A collective term encompassing both national defense and foreign relations of the United States. Specifically, the conditions provided by:

a. A military or defense advantage over any foreign nation or group of nations.

b. A favorable foreign relations position.

c. A defense posture capable of successfully resisting hostile or destructive action from within or without, overt or covert.

71. National Security Emergency. Any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States (E.O. 12656, reference (1)).

72. Natural Disaster. All domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

73. Non-air 'Transportable. Cargo that exceeds dimensions of the C-5A cargo compartment; cargo that exceeds the dimensions of either of the following:

a. 1465 inches in length by 156 inches wide by 162 inches high.

b. 1465 inches in length by 228 inches wide by 114 inches high.

74. On-Scene. The total area that may be impacted by the effects of an extraordinary situation. Area boundaries may be circular or irregular in shape and will be established by the State depending on the situation.

75. On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The Federal official predesignated by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard to coordinate and direct Federal response and removals under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

76. On-Site. The area with:

a. The boundary established by the owner or operator of a fixed nuclear facility;

b. The boundary established at the time of the emergency by a State or local government with jurisdiction for a transportation or other type of accident not occurring at a fixed nuclear facility and not involving nuclear weapons; or

c. The area established by the CFA as defined by the National Defense Area or National Security Area in a nuclear weapon accident or significant incident.

77. On-Site Federal Support. Federal assistance that is the primary responsibility of the Federal Agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the radio-



logical facility or material being transported. This response supports State and local efforts by supporting the owner or operator's efforts to bring the incident under control and thereby prevent or minimize off-site consequences.

78. Operational Command (OPCOM). The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commander, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics. May also be used to denote the forces assigned to a commander. (JCS Pub 1-02, reference (k))

79. Operational Control (OPCON). Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any level at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in Combatant Command (command authority) and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally this authority is exercised through the Service component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. (JCS Pub 1-02, reference (k))

80. Outsize Cargo. Cargo that exceeds the capabilities of the C-141 aircraft. It is considered outsize when it exceeds 1090 inches in length, 117 inches in width or 105 inches in height.

81. Oversize Cargo. Any single item which exceeds any one of the following dimensions: 104 inches long, 84 inches wide, and 96 inches high, and will not fit on a 463L pallet.

82. Planning Agent. A military or civilian official of any DoD Component, who has been designated by the head of that Component to exercise delegated authority for MSCA planning for the entire Component (i.e., "principal planning agent") or for certain subordinate elements or a specified geographic area (e.g., "regional planning agents"). Authority and responsibilities of each planning agent will be defined by the Component, and may include MSCA response as well as planning at the election of any Component. The actual authority of planning agents will be communicated to others, as determined by the DoD Component, or

when requested by the DoD Executive Agent. DoD designated Principal Planning agents for MSCA are CINCUSACOM and CINCUSPAC-OM .

83. Port of Debarkation (POD). An aerial port (APOD) or seaport (SPOD) within the theater of operations where the strategic transportation for forces is completed. It may not be the final destination of a force.

84. Port of Embarkation (POE). An air or sea terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit equipment? and materiel board and/or are loaded.

85. Principal Planning Agent. The commander responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing military taskings in civil emergencies for DoD. The DoD designated Principal Planning Agents for MSCA are Commanders-in-Chief U.S. Atlantic Command and U.S. Pacific Command.

86. Public Affairs Officer (PAO). A Federal Agency headquarters' official responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, and local government agencies.

87. Recovery. Those long-term activities and programs beyond the initial crisis period of an emergency or disaster designed to return all systems to normal status or to reconstitute these systems to a new condition that is less vulnerable. DoD is not usually involved in MSCA recovery activities.

88. Recovery Phase. Involves restoring systems to **normal**. During this phase, short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards; long-term recovery actions may continue for many years.

89. Recovery Plan. A plan developed by the State, with possible Federal assistance, to restore the affected area to its **pre-emergence** condition wherever practical. A recovery plan **will** include a description of the cleanup standards, the tasks and actions required for cleanup and who is responsible for each, timetable for the cleanup process, who will oversee the entire process, and how the costs for cleanup will be paid (including any division of costs among responsible parties).

90. Regional Director. The Director of one of FEMA's (or any Federal Agency) ten Regional Offices and principal representative for working with other Federal regions, states and **local** governments, and the private sector in that jurisdiction.

91. Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC). A regional interagency group chaired by the FEMA Regional Director and

comprised of Federal departments and agencies that have a primary or secondary ESF responsibility in the Federal Response Plan.

92. **Regional Operations Support Team (ROST).** The FEMA regional team that supports the Emergency Response Team in the field and provides facilities interface with the Emergency Support Team in FEMA Headquarters and with other regional Federal Agencies and organizations.

93. **Regional Preparedness Committee (RPC).** The primary regional organization established to assist FEMA Regional Director in the planning and coordinating of actions by Federal, State, and local authorities to implement National preparedness policy at the regional level.

94. **Regional Response Force (RRF).** A force identified in the Nuclear Accident Response Capabilities Listing belonging to DoD or DoE installations, facilities, or activities within the United States and its territories. The RRF may be tasked with taking emergency response actions necessary to maintain command and control on-site pending arrival of the Service or Agency Response Force. Functions that the RRF may be tasked with, within their capabilities, are:

- a. Rescue operations.
- b. Accident site security.
- c. Firefighting.
- d. Initial weapon emergency staffing.
- e. Radiation monitoring.
- f. Establishing command, control and communications.
- g. Establish Public Affairs activities.

95. **Regional Response Team (RRT).** A mechanism in each of the ten standard Federal regions, Alaska, and the Caribbean for planning, preparedness, and response activities related to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. RRTs receive direction from the National Response Team; RRT membership parallels National Response Team membership.

96. **Resource Claimancy.** The procedure, employed during any period of attack or National security emergency, whereby authorized Federal Agencies determine definitive requirements and justify the allocation of civil government and civil resources needed to support programs under their cognizance. It does not imply procurement activity, nor does it involve the Government as an intermediary in the normal mechanisms of trade other than in

expediting essential activities and ensuring equitable distribution of civil resources. Resource **claimancy** occurs at both the National and regional levels.

97. Risk Assessment. The process of identifying the likelihood and consequences of an event to provide the basis for informed decisions on a course of action.

98. Special Staff. All staff officers having duties at a headquarters and not included in the general (coordinating) staff group or in the personal staff group. The special staff includes certain technical specialists and heads of services, e.g., transportation officer, etc.

99. State Adjutant General. An individual appointed by the governor of a State (or elected to office) to administer the military affairs of the State. A State Adjutant General may be federally recognized as a general officer for tenure of office, provided they meet the prescribed requirements and qualifications. However, an Adjutant General may be appointed and serve in that capacity without federal recognition.

100. State Area Command ( STARC ). A mobilization entity within the Army National Guard (ARNG) State headquarters and headquarters detachment that is ordered to active duty when ARNG units in that State are alerted for mobilization. It provides for control of mobilized ARNG units from home station until arrival at the mobilization station. It is also responsible for planning and executing military support for civil defense, land defense **plans** under the respective area commander, and military family assistance. It is the specific headquarters unit of the Army National Guard for each state, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Island.

101. State Coordinating Officer (sCo). The person appointed by the governor of the affected State to coordinate State and local response efforts with those of the Federal Government.

102. Support Agency. A Federal Department or Agency designated to assist a specific lead agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of ESF response operations, as coordinated by the representative of the primary agency.

103. Technological Hazards.

a. Hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, storage, use and disposal of such substances as radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables to include LPG and LNG, agricultural pesticides, herbicides, and disease agents.

b. Oil spills on land, coastal waters, or inland water systems.

c. Debris from space.

104. Tornado. A local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, formed by winds rotating at very high speeds usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating about a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds have been estimated to be in excess of 300 miles per hour.

105. Tropical Depression. A tropical cyclone with rotary circulation at the water surface. Its maximum sustained wind speeds are above 38 miles per hour, but less than 74 miles per hour. It is the third phase in the development of a hurricane.

106. Tropical Disturbance. A tropical cyclone that maintains its identity for at least 24 hours and is marked by moving thunderstorms and with slight or no rotary circulation at the water surface. Winds are not strong. It is a common phenomenon in the tropics, and is the first discernible stage in the development of a hurricane.

107. Tsunami. A great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.

108. Typhoon. The name given a hurricane in the area of the western Pacific Ocean (west of 180 degrees longitude).

109. Volcano. An eruption from the earth's interior producing lava flows or violent explosions issuing rock, gasses, and debris.

## ACRONYMS

1.	<b>AAR</b>	Army Acquisition Regulation
2.	ACC	Air Combat Command
3.	AFNSEP	Air Force National Security Emergency Preparedness
4.	<b>AMC</b>	Army Materiel Command
5.	ANRC	American National Red Cross
6.	AOR	Area Of Responsibility
7.	APHIS	Administrator for Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
8.	APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
9.	AR	Army Regulation
10.	ARNG	Army National Guard
11.	ARNGUS	Army National Guard, United States
12.	ASDHA	Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs
13.	BSI	Base Support Installation
14.	C2	Command and Control
15.	CAP	Civil Air Patrol
16.	CARDA	Continental US Airborne Reconnaissance for Damage Assessment
17.	CD	Civil Defense
18.	C, DoD	Comptroller of the Department of Defense
19.	CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
20.	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
21.	CFA	
22.	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
23.	CINC	Commander-in-Chief
24.	CONUS	Continental United States
25.	CONUSA	Continental United States Army
26.	CSDP	Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program
27.	CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
28.	DAMO-FDB	Chemical and NBC Division, Force Development Directorate, Office of Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
29.	DAMO-SSW	War Plans Division, Strategy Plans and Policy Directorate, Office of Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
30.	DARS	Defense Acquisition Supplement
31.	DAST	Disaster Assessment Survey Team
32.	DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
33.	DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
34.	DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
35.	<b>D/DFAS</b>	Director, Defense Finance and Accounting System
36.	DEPS	Domestic Emergency Planning System

37.	DERF	Defense Emergency Response Fund
38.	DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
39.	DFO	Disaster Field Office
40.	DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
41.	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
42.	DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
43.	DOC	Department of Commerce
44.	DoD	Department of Defense
45.	DOE	Department of Energy
46.	DOEd	Department of Education
47.	DOI	Department of the Interior
48.	DOJ	Department of Justice
49.	DOL	Department of Labor
50.	DOMS	Director of Military Support (Army lead w/Air Force & Navy Deps.)
51.	DOS	Department of State
52.	DOT	Department of Transportation
53.	DTUSD(P)PS	Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) Policy Support
54.	EMI	Emergency Management Institute
55.	EMT	Emergency Management Team
56.	E.O.	Executive Order
57.	EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
58.	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
59.	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
60.	EPAERT	Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Response Team
61.	EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer(s)
62.	ERT	Emergency Response Team
63.	ERT-A	Emergency response Team-Advance
64.	ESF	Emergency Support Function
65.	EST	Emergency Support Team
66.	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
67.	FCC	Federal Coordinating Center (NDMS)
68.	FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
69.	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
70.	FON	Fire Order Number
71.	FORSCOM	Forces Command
72.	FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator
73.	FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
74.	FRP	Federal Response Plan
75.	GSA	General Services Administration
76.	HF	High Frequency
77.	ICS	Incident Command System
78.	IED	Improvised explosive device
79.	IL&E	Installations, Logistics and Environment
80.	IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
81.	IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
82.	INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite

83.	JOPES	Joint Operations Planning and Execution System
84.	JIC	Joint Information Center
85.	JIS	Joint Information System
86.	JRDC	Joint regional Defense Command
87.	JSAC	Joint State Area Command
88.	JTF	Joint Task Force
89.	LNO	Liaison Officer
90.	LO	Liaison Officer
91.	MACA	Military Assistance to Civil Authorities
92.	<b>MACDIS</b>	Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance
93.	<b>MAFFS</b>	Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System
94.	MAST	Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic
95.	MLO	Military Liaison Officer
96.	MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
97.	MSCD	Military Support to Civil Defense
98.	NCA	National Command Authority
99.	NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan)
100.	NCS	National Communication System
101.	NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
102.	NETC	National Emergency Training Center
103.	NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
104.	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
105.	NRC	National Response Center/National Regulatory Commission
106.	NRT	National Response Team
107.	NSDD	National Security Decision Directive
108.	NSEP	National Security Emergency Preparedness
109.	NSF	National Strike Force
110.	OAS DRA	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs
111.	<b>OCONUS</b>	Outside Continental United States
112.	OES	Office of Emergency Services
113.	OIC	Officer in Charge
114.	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
115.	OPLAN	Operation Plan
116.	<b>OPCOM</b>	Operational Command
117.	OPCON	Operational Control
118.	OPNAVINST	Operations, Naval Instruction
119.	OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
120.	Osc	On Scene Coordinator
121.	OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
122.	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
123.	PAO	Public Affairs Officer



124.	<b>P.D.</b>	Policy Directive
125.	P IAT	Public Information Assistance Team
126.	Poc	Point of Contact
127.	POE	Point of Embarkation
128.	POTO	Plans, Operations and Training Officer
129.	PPA	Principal Planning Agent
130.	RAT	Radiological Assistance Team
131.	RC	Reserve Component
132.	RCP	Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
133.	READEO	Regional Animal Disease Eradication Officer
134.	RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
<b>135.</b>	ROC	Regional Operations Center ( <b>FEMA</b> )
136.	ROST	Regional Operations Support Team
137.	RPA	Regional Planning Agent
138.	RPC	Regional Preparedness Committee
139.	RRF	Regional response Force
140.	RRP	Regional Response Plan
141.	RRT	Regional Response Team
142.	SAD	State Active Duty
143.	Sco	State Coordinating Office(r)
144.	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
145.	SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
146.	SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation
147.	Ssc	Scientific Support Coordinator
148.	STARC	State Area Command
149.	TACSAT	Tactical Satellite
150.	TAG	The State Adjutant General; The Adjutant General
151.	TAT	Technical Assistance Team
152.	us	United States
153.	USA	United States Army
154.	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
155.	USACOM	United States Atlantic Command
156.	USAF	United States Air Force
157.	USAR	United States Army Reserve
158.	<b>USARPAC</b>	United States Army Pacific
159.	<b>U.S. c.</b>	United States Code
160.	USCG	United States Coast Guard (DoT)
161.	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
162.	<b>USD(P)</b>	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
163.	<b>USD(PS)EP</b>	Under Secretary of Defense, Policy Support, Emergency Planning
164.	USN	United States Navy
165.	USPACOM	United States Pacific Command
166.	USPS	United States Postal Service
167.	US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>168.</b>	<b>USSS</b>	US Secret Service
169.	USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
170.	VAH	Veterans Affairs Hospital
171.	VAMC	Veterans Affairs Medical Center

172.	VHF	Very High Frequency
173.	VHF-FM	Very High Frequency-Frequency Modulation
174.	VIP	Very Important Person
175.	<b>VIPCO</b>	VIP Control Office
176.	Vso	Veterinary Support Officer